

Historic, Archive Document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

62.41

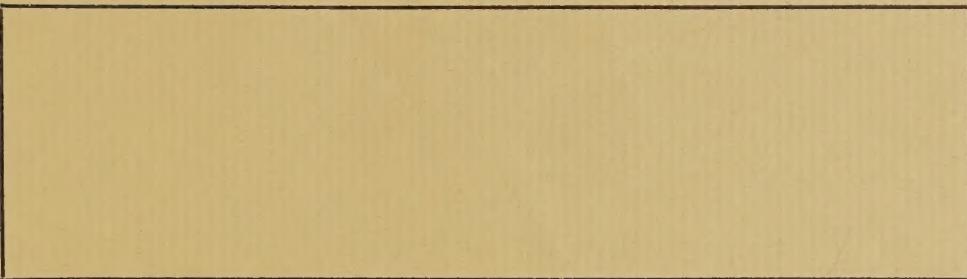
RECEIVED
AUG 30 1946

NUT TREE CATALOGUE

Fall 1946 --- Spring 1947

20th. Edition

Sec. 562 P. L. & R.



Hardy, Fast Growing, Early Producing, Native & Foreign Varieties

HEBDEN H. CORSAN

Northern Nut Tree Specialist

Hillsdale, Michigan

R. R. 1

Sole representative in this country
for the Echo Valley Nut Plantation
and Nurseries, Islington, Ontario, Can.

GEO. H. CORSAN, Prop.

Plant Nut Trees For Pleasure, Beauty, Shade And Profit

They will grow in practically any type of soil, their hardiness, rapidity of growth, form, foliage, timber, longevity, productivity, and the fact they take little or no care makes them most interesting and desirable, greatly enhancing the value of city property, country estates, golf clubs, parks, farms, etc. Stock herein listed is the result of many years experimentation and of guaranteed proven quality. Extensive plantings are in Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, Ohio, Minnesota, Indiana, Pennsylvania, New York, and other northern states. Our trees do equally as well below the Mason Dixon line.

1946/47

Until recently we have been able to supply our customers each season with practically every known variety of northern nut tree nursery stock. Due to conditions prevailing the past few years the number of varieties now have greatly been reduced. Nevertheless the following list should give a tree planter a good start or further add to his plantings. All shipments prepaid.

The walnut (*Juglans Regia*) is the oldest fruit known. It is at least 10,000 years old.

CIRCASSIAN WALNUT, KING OF NUT TREES—a paper shell Persian or English Walnut (*Juglans Regia*). This tree grows in many parts of the world; the hardiest is found in Russia, Poland and Northern Carpathian mountains where winter temperatures at times drop to more than 40 degrees below zero. It was from these countries that the original stock was brought to Canada some years ago. The trees have a battleship gray colored skin, leaves large, glossy and nicely scented. Nuts vary in size from that of the California English walnut to three times this size. Nuts fall free of hull. In Canada this variety has been a heavy producer and thousands are now growing in many of the northern states. Becomes a large tree. Growth rapid. Well rooted. Strong vigorous stock. 2-3 ft. \$2.25
Transplants 2½-3 ft. \$5.00; 3-4 ft. \$6.00; 4-5 ft. \$7.00

CHINESE SWEET CHESTNUT (*Castanea Molissima*) blight resistant. From the Tientsin district Northern China. For two weeks of early summer this tree is a riot of yellow blossoms. Grows fast. Nut resembles our native sweet chestnut in size and flavor which the blight has killed throughout the country. The blossom, foliage and fruit of this tree make it worthy of a place on any property. Some hold their golden brown dried leaves during winter. Tree grows 30 to 35 feet. Not self-pollinating, therefore more than one must be planted, preferably three or more. Sturdy, well-branched stock 2-3 ft. \$2.85

JAPANESE WALNUT (*Juglans Sieboldiana*). This tree grows thrifly and bears precociously and heavily. In rich soil the leaves are sometimes a yard in length, giving it an oriental or tropical appearance. Nuts are large and almost round, grow in clusters of five to ten, flavor butternut. Reaches a height of 30 to 40 feet. Makes a beautiful lawn and shade tree. 3-4 ft. \$3.25

NORTHERN PECAN (*Hicoria Pecan*)—A large stately tree. Hardy, thin shell seedlings from large, named variety seed. 1½-2 ft. \$1.25
Transplants 2-3 ft. \$5.00

BLACK WALNUT (*Juglans Nigra*). Select Michigan variety. Fast growing heavy bearers 4-5 ft. \$2.25
5-6 ft. \$2.75

FILBERT OR EUROPEAN HAZEL (*Corylus Avellana*). Those with large or small space will do well to plant this small fruitful tree. Its shape and beautiful large, almost round leaves are outstanding. Grows to a height of 10 to 15 feet. Growth is rapid and crops heavy. Planting distance, 15 to 20 feet. More than one variety must be planted for cross-pollination. We have the Pal and DuChilly. These trees produce an abundance of large, delicious nuts. Those we now offer are BEARING, twice transplanted with full fibrous root system 3-5 ft. \$4.90
We do not ship these trees in fall.

HEDGE FILBERT (a hybrid). Grows 12 feet. Produces large quantities of good eating nuts. Makes an excellent screen hedge, windbreak or clump planting. Should be spaced 3 feet apart. Fast growing, well branched, full rooted stock 2-4 ft. \$2.95

AMERICAN HAZEL (*Corylus Americana*) hybrid. Grows 6 feet. Beautiful bush producing the largest hazel nuts in the world, about the size of Filbert. Grows fast, bears heavily. Fall foliage is of various colors and shades. More than one should be planted for cross-pollination. Fine for clumps or hedges, planted 3 feet apart they fill in. Should bear first or second year 2-4 ft. \$3.50

✓ **MULBERRIES**—A new variety, becomes a good size tree in short order. Bears 4-6 weeks, producing huge quantities of fruit. The berries are a deep, glossy black, very large with a most exquisite flavor. Unexcelled for table use, juice or wine, no sugar needed. Should bear first year 5-6 ft. \$2.25
We do not ship these trees in fall.

PLEASE READ CAREFULLY

TRANSPLANTING SIZE AND TIME—

Nut trees should not be transplanted much over six feet in height, 2 to 5 feet is better and moved only in spring or fall when dormant. Smaller trees quickly catch up to and out-grow a seven foot moved tree.

ROOT PRUNING—

A root pruned nut tree is one that has had part of the main or tap root removed when young by cutting through the soil. A transplant is one that has been moved one or more times and root pruned. This treatment causes the tree to develop a branched or lateral fibrous root system or many more roots than it would have ordinarily and when moved to permanent location needs no cutting back. All our trees are carefully hand dug.

BEARING AGE—

Hardy varieties of nut trees come into bearing six to eight years from seed, with the exception of hickory and pecan. These should bear as soon as the slower varieties of apples.

CROSS-POLLINATION—

Nut trees are fruit trees and should be planted and cared for as such, except spraying. This is very seldom necessary. Most varieties are self-pollinating but like other fruiting trees, produce more regularly and larger crops if cross-pollinated by the same species. Sweet Chestnuts and Filberts are definitely not self-pollinating.

LENGTH OF SEASON FOR CROPS—

Most nut trees need 150 growing days between spring and fall frosts to properly fill out the nuts.

PLANTING DISTANCE—

Nut trees should not be planted closer than 30 feet, much farther is better. Filbertnubs as a hedge, 6 feet, otherwise 15 feet. Hazelnut bushes as a hedge, 3 feet, as clumps 4 feet.

The many orders received by us each year from friends and neighbors of our customers testify to the virility of our stock and the careful way it is dug and packed for shipment. Help and all packing material is scarce, yet we are still able to maintain our high standard of service without advancing prices. They are practically the same now as in the past 10 years. Quantity of stock now listed is limited, therefore we ask that you send your order early. Planting instructions sent on receipt of same.

Terms—cash or 50% with order, balance C.O.D. Fall orders accepted until October 20th. Spring orders until April 20th. **All shipments prepaid,** either by parcel post or express.

Members Northern Nut Growers' Association